

TAFT ADDRESSES THE VIRGINIA TEACHERS

President Delivers Speech Before the Educational Conference at Richmond.

TALKS ON THE PANAMA CANAL AT A LUNCHEON

Expresses His Delight at Progress Being Made and Says He Believes Battleships Can Pass Through the Big Ditch by January 1, 1913—Leaves State's Capital City for Washington.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—President Taft returned to Washington at 8:20 o'clock tonight after having stopped a day at Richmond, Va., on his way home from the isthmus of Panama.

The president announced soon after his arrival that he would make no engagements during the next five days. In that time he hopes to have his message to congress completed.

In his regular message the president will deal with his visit to Panama, making recommendations on a number of subjects which he desires considered and discussed with a view to early legislation.

Coincident with the president's return it was learned that there is not the slightest chance for an extra session of congress following the coming short session.

The president, it is said, sees no necessity for calling congress to sit after March 4.

His Day at Richmond.

President Taft had an interesting day in Richmond, the most important features of which were an informal address on the Panama canal at the luncheon given in his honor and an address before the Virginia Educational Conference.

The president, in his Panama canal speech, described the satisfactory conditions he found on the isthmus and aroused intense enthusiasm by his prediction that the canal would be thrown open to the world well in advance of the official date of opening, January 1, 1915. He declared that if necessity demanded, he believed American battleships could be sent through the waterway by January 1, 1913.

Addresses Educators.

In his address before the Virginia Educational Conference at Richmond the president said in part:

"Richmond is a city that reflects in every way the wonderful material growth of the South; and at the same time awakens in the minds of the visitor at every street corner and in every public square an intense interest by its historical association. At every turn there comes the local association with Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Marshall and Madison and other great participants in the national struggle of the republic, as well as of Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson and the other great leaders of the Southern Confederacy.

"Closely following this thought comes the feeling of gratitude to God that we are now a united nation with the bitter prejudices of the past dispelled, and able, all of us, to accord the proper meed of praise to the American heroes of the past, whether their deeds were performed in those early days when all Americans were joined in a single cause, or whether they loomed large on either side in those four years when brothers were engaged against brothers in an internecine strife.

Tribute to Teachers.

"I am always glad to meet men and women who have made their profession that of teaching. In the first place, the fact that they have adopted as their life's work the profession of teaching is the highest proof of the fact that they do not seek wealth and material comfort above spiritual and mental progress. They must be content and they must have made up their minds to be content with the life of comparative privation and an absence of luxurious comfort. They have reconciled themselves to 'fasts of reason and a flow of soul,' or they would not be teachers. They must have determined to find their sole reward in watching the minds of the youth develop in intelligence and their souls grow in normal strength and character under the influence of their teachings.

Wealth Turned to Good.

"In the menace to the community, which many have seen in the accumulation of great fortunes in the hands of a few men, we must be just and pluck from the nettle danger the flower of generosity and responsibility to the public and the recognition of the trust imposed by such great fortunes which the last decade has made manifest. The millions that have been given by private donors to the cause of education, and especially to education in the South, is full of encouragement. The donation by Mr. Carnegie of a fund of twelve or fourteen millions with which to pension

emeritus professors in our college is doing untold good. And I sincerely hope that by the success of this foundation other pension systems, either of state or private donation, may be encouraged and carried into execution in order to make comfortable the old age of those who have given the best years of their life to teaching and finding their powers waning and their earning capacity gone with nothing to maintain them in their old age."

MEMBERS OF BROKERAGE CONCERN ARE ARRESTED

Cleveland Stock Dealers Are Charged With Use of the Mails to Defraud.

(By Associated Press.)
CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 23.—Charles A. Sandals and Albert S. Griffin, conducting a stock brokerage business under the firm name of Sandals, Griffin & Co., were arrested by postoffice inspectors this afternoon, charged with using the mails to defraud.

The two men have been engaged in selling stock in the Sterling Oil Company, capitalized at \$5,000,000 and supposed to own large oil fields in Oklahoma. This stock, which was sold principally to farmers in northern Ohio, was represented, it is charged, as an investment which would return 50 per cent. According to United States District Attorney Day, its value is problematic.

Postoffice inspectors returned yesterday from Oklahoma and recommended the arrest of the brokers. They were released this evening on \$5,000 bonds.

Add to Rescue Work.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—Covering a wider field than the portable rescue station being put into service by the bureau of mines, a car will be put on the road by the American Red Cross Society about December 5, which will reach first-aid-to-the-injured work to railroad employees, employees of factories, as well as covering other ground where there is danger from accidents.

Christian Church Convention.

WASHINGTON, N. C., Nov. 23.—The second day of the sixty-sixth state convention of the Christian church was taken up chiefly by reports of the church officers. The chief feature of the night session was the convention sermon by B. T. Bittling, of Leaksville, and the state mission address by B. P. Smith, of Kinston.

PUTS BURDEN ON ROADS

Shippers' Attorney Sums up in Freight Rate Fight.

MUST PROVE ECONOMY

Witness Tells Interstate Commerce Commission Saving of \$300,000,000 Annually Can Be Made by Scientific Management of Railways.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—A saving of \$300,000,000 annually in railroad operating expenses in this country might be accomplished by the adoption of scientific methods of management, according to Harrington Emerson, a mechanical engineer expert of New York city, who testified before the Interstate Commerce Commission today. The estimate, which is identical with the amount named by Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, as a possible economy in the administration of the federal government on business principles, was made in the course of the hearing on the proposed freight rate advances in official classification territory.

Scientific Management.

Today's session of the commission consisted mostly of discussion of scientific management by expert witnesses. This line of testimony was closed late in the afternoon when the commission adjourned until Friday.

Attorney Brandeis, for the Atlantic seaboard shippers, in summarizing the scientific management testimony of his witnesses, reiterated his request that the commission conduct an independent investigation if it believes that the railroads have not introduced such scientific methods, and he believed that he had produced evidence to show that they had not. He said the railroads' use of the present wage increases as an excuse for rate increases pointed to an "increase of the burdens of the American public."

More to Come.

He called attention to what he described a prediction by heads of great trunk lines that the pending increases were only an earnest of what is to come; that what the public is to expect and become accustomed to is a progressive rise in rates throughout the country.

Mr. Brandeis assumed the burden of proof was on the railroads to show whether they have put into operation economies which he did not believe existed and that these economies should first be practiced before resorting to advances.

MORE TROOPS ARE PUT ON GUARD DUTY

Revolutionary Situation in Mexico is Still Regarded as Serious.

THOUSANDS OF SOLDIERS ON PATROL ALONG BORDER

American Side is Strongly Fortified and Citizens of the United States Across the Line Are Said To Be Safeguarded—One City is Surrendered to Rebels.

(By Associated Press.)
LAREDO, TEX., Nov. 23.—For the first time since the revolutionary movement against Mexico assumed definite form, the troops today moved along the United States side of the Rio Grande.

On the Mexican side everything is officially reported tranquil, the territory covered reaching from Matamoros to Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, a distance of about 800 miles. Gen. Laura Villar is in command of the Mexican forces from Matamoros to Nuevo Laredo, and Col. Ricardo Pena is in charge of the territory extending through the states of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila. The border patrol consists of more than 5,000 soldiers.

General Villa had advised his detachments that quiet prevails. Like advances have been received by Colonel Pena at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz concerning his district.

American Side Well Guarded.

The border is well guarded on the American side, a cordon of soldiers extending from Brownsville to Eagle Pass. Detachments are located at Brownsville and Fort Ringgold, while four companies of infantry are stationed at Laredo.

In view of the rumors regarding the mobilization of an armed force of 200 insurgents at Minero, Colonel Brewster wired the war department at Washington today and received a reply that the United States military forces at Fort McIntosh would be placed under orders to co-operate with him. As a result Colonel Brewster requested that a company of troops be sent to Minero, Tex., and this afternoon Company A, of the Nineteenth Infantry, under command of Captain Heaton, departed by train for that point.

This body of men at Minero has been under surveillance and secret agents of the Mexican government were on the watch in conjunction with the United States authorities.

The party has dwindled, according to official reports received by the Mexican government, from a body of about 200 to ten men, who have worked their way into Mexico.

Protect Americans.

Reports from interior points in Mexico indicate that the Mexican authorities are strenuously endeavoring to protect Americans and that in many instances the police, as well as the soldiers who are engaged in guarding the property of Americans, have been ordered to shoot down any one attempting to molest Americans or their property.

Reports from the southern part of the state of Tamaulipas, which is thickly settled with American farmers, shows no disturbances there.

Laid Plans in Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Nov. 23.—Francisco I. Madero, who is leading the revolution in Mexico, completed his plans in relation to the present outbreak since his arrival in this city on October 18. He left here the night of November 18 and crossed the Rio Grande to his own ranch in Mexico, Sunday morning, November 20, where he took command of 600 men mounted and armed.

Immediately upon his arrival in San Antonio last month he was surrounded by revolutionary leaders, although he disclaimed warlike intentions until he left the city. He came from Mexico disguised as a peon, having forfeited bonds for his appearance on a charge of sedition growing out of a speech delivered at San Luis Potosi, May 29, prior to the election in which he was a candidate for the presidency against Diaz.

Purchased Arms and Ammunition.

Madero was met here by Juan Sanchez Azcona, former member of the Mexican congress, who is also a former in-law of Juan D. Casasus, former ambassador to the United States, and by Enrique Borda Manzan, an orator for the anti-Diaz party in Mexico. Madero showed himself freely and as a good advertiser, claiming to be opening his campaign for the presidency six years hence. He has close friends here and through them he was delegated to purchase large quantities of arms and ammunition, this fact not being known until after the revolution broke out. The arms were smuggled into Mexico largely by fording the Rio Grande southwest of this city in a remote ranch region. The Madero estates of Coahuila extend many miles along the Mexican side of the river at the

point where the crossing was made.

Talked Freely of Opposition.
During his operations here Madero talked freely of his opposition to the Diaz regime but spoke of a peaceable revolution and denied any complicity with the revolutionary junta that has existed here for two years. The Madero family is the wealthiest in northern Mexico.

The loyalty of other members of the family has never been questioned, with the exception of the father and brothers of Francisco. The vast resources of this branch of the family are supposed to be available for the use of the leader in the present outbreak.

During the more than forty days that Madero spent in this country he was in constant consultation at one of the leading family hotels here with visitors from all sections of Mexico. Just before Madero left to join the insurgents in Mexico, shipments of arms to a friend of his in this city were apprehended and the fact became known that he was actively leading the revolutionary party.

NO CONFESSION MADE BY DR. H. H. CRIPPEN

Authorities Issue Statement After Wife Murderer is Hanged.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Dr. H. H. Crippen was hanged today in Pentonville prison for the murder of his actress wife, Belle Elmore. The execution occurred within a few minutes of the stroke of 9, which was the time officially designated. The condemned man presented a pitiable appearance as he was literally led through the short corridor from his cell to the scaffold.

His mental anguish had been too great to be covered up by outward bravado, and it was a broken man whom the warders were obliged to assist up the steps to the drop, upon which, once reached, the shrinking figure all but collapsed. The first report that Crippen had met his fate calmly was contradicted by persons who were present in the prison during the man's last hours. The doomed man passed a restless night and appeared haggard and worn when awakened from his fitful slumber. He seemed to lose all fortitude as the end approached. A breakfast was brought to him, but he left it untouched. His face was colorless as he was escorted, bareheaded, to the gallows. The gruesome work was soon done. The black cap was quickly drawn over the face, the noose adjusted and the bolt drawn.

Crippen, who weighed 140 pounds, was given a drop of seven feet. Death was instantaneous.

This morning, following the execution, the prison authorities issued an official statement that no confession had been made. Miss Leneve denies that Crippen confessed.

FATHER OF THE AIRSHIP PASSES AWAY IN CHICAGO

First Work on the Biplane Caused People to Call Octav Chanute Eccentric—Dies After Long Illness.

(By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 23.—Octav Chanute, the "father of the aeroplane," died today at his home in Chicago, after an illness of several weeks. His death was not unexpected, as he had been for some weeks in feeble health.

Though widely known as an engineer of many accomplishments, Mr. Chanute was more generally recalled as the originator of heavier-than-air craft.

When, several years ago, he began experiments with "horizontal kites," as they were ironically referred to, he was considered eccentric. His persistence in trying but his idea glided, however, in the Chanute glider, which was nothing more or less than the modern biplane, without the engine. With it Mr. Chanute was able to glide several hundred yards in a strong wind, by manipulation of its wings. An engine mounted on this, and given a principle of warping wings for equilibrium, gave the Wrights their machine and others followed.

Octav Chanute was born in Paris, February 12, 1832.

Date for Race is Fixed.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—A three-cornered match race for the professional bicycle sprinting championship of the world, in which the champions of America, Europe and Australia will compete, was arranged this afternoon to take place at Madison Square Garden on Saturday, December 2, the night before the start of this year's six-day race.

Gifts Presented to Bishop.

(By Associated Press.)

BELMONT, N. C., Nov. 23.—The elaborate services attendant upon the celebration of the silver jubilee of Joseph Leo Haid, D. O. S. B. vicar apostolic of North Carolina and abbot of Belmont cathedral abbey, began this afternoon when a large array of rare and costly presents, gifts from admiring friends from all parts of the world were formally presented to the venerable bishop.

GREATER NEW YORK OUTRUNS HER STATE

Census Figures Show Population Outside the City to be 4,496,296.

TEN MORE IN LOWER HOUSE OF CONGRESS

Delegation of Representatives—Statistics Prove People Are Fast Leaving Country Districts and Locating in the Cities.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—New York city, for the first time, has become greater in point of population than all the remainder of the state of New York outside the greater city limits. Statistics giving the population of the state, as enumerated in the thirteenth census made public today, show that the people of the country's greatest city form more than one-half of the inhabitants of the most populous state in the Union.

While this is the most striking feature of the New York state census figures, almost as remarkable is the rate of growth of the empire state. Since 1870 it has doubled in population and the rate of increase during the past ten years, 25.4 per cent, is the greatest since the decade between 1840 and 1850, when the percentage of increase was 27.5. This increase is largely attributable to the growth of the cities of the state, and is believed by the census officials to be due to the developments of the manufacturing interests and foreign immigration.

Ten More Congressmen.

With this increase in population will come a larger representation in the lower branch of congress, where New York now has 37 members. The exact number of new representatives will be ten if the present rate of apportionment is retained by congress.

Of the 9,133,729 people in New York state, as shown by today's statistics, 4,766,838 are in New York city and 4,436,296 in the state outside the city, making the city 420,487 people greater in population. In 1900 New York city contained 394,490 inhabitants less than the state outside the city; the population of the city being 3,427,202, compared with 3,831,692 in the remainder of the state.

City Contributes Over Million.

Of the 1,844,285 people by which the state increased during the past ten years, 1,328,681 were contributed by the city, while only 514,704 persons was the increase in the state outside Greater New York. Of the whole state growth, about 18.4 per cent, was contributed by the city of New York, while the state without the city contributed only about 7 per cent, making the total increase over the 1900 figures 25.4 per cent.

The drift of population from the agricultural districts to the cities in the other states was clearly indicated in the census returns of the states of New York and Ohio, made public today by the census bureau.

People Move to Cities.

In New York 15 of the 61 counties showed a decrease in population, while others made only meagre increases. Only the counties containing the larger cities made any considerable gain in population.

The movement was more marked in Ohio than in New York for the Buckeye state 39 of the 88 counties showed decreases, while in 21 other counties the increase was less than 2,000 inhabitants.

The population of the state of Ohio is 4,767,121, according to statistics of the thirteenth census made public today by Director Durand. This is an increase of 609,576, or 14.7 per cent, over 4,157,545 in 1900. The increase from 1890 to 1900 was 485,229, or 13.2 per cent.

Railroad Net Revenues.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today announced that the net revenues of the steam roads of the United States during last August aggregated \$90,028,751, or \$377.49 per mile of line, against \$88,283, or \$386.10 per mile of line. The deduction of one-twelfth annual taxes left the operating income \$81,162,005, or \$340.22, as against \$83,008,690 or \$346.70 per mile of line in 1909.

Brokers Released On Bail.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Shelton C. Burr and his brother, Eugene H. Burr, of the firm of Burr Brothers, incorporated, dealers in oil and mining stocks, who were arrested last Monday charged with using the United States mails to defraud, were admitted to bail this afternoon in the sum of \$16,000 each. Frank C. Tobey, the third member of the firm, arrested in the same federal raid, has not yet found bail and is still in the Tombs.

MIDSHIPMEN MADE ILL BY SALT IN THEIR SUGAR

Surgeon-General Reports On Accident at Naval Academy—Twenty-two Cases of Typhoid.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—Ordinary table salt in the sugar which they used was responsible for the illness of the midshipmen at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, who were supposed to have been the victims of a spiteful plot concocted and executed in the culinary department of the school. Such was the conclusion reached following a chemical analysis of a sample of the sugar made here today in the laboratory of the surgeon general of the navy. Officials of the navy department are inclined to the belief that the salt found its way into the sugar purely through accident and that there was no plot at all.

There are now 22 cases of typhoid fever at the academy and four of the patients are in a serious condition, according to reports received today by Surgeon General Stokes. The typhoid epidemic of course, has no relation to the contaminated sugar. The surgeon general expects that a few more cases of the fever may develop during the next week as a result of drinking milk supposed to have contained the germ, but he believes that by the end of the current month the period of incubation and consequently all danger will have passed.

WILL BEGIN LIFE ANEW.

Reported Ethel Leneve Will Quit London and Change Her Name.

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGL., Nov. 23.—So far as can be learned, Ethel Clara Leneve did not sail on the steamer Majestic for New York today, although she had booked a second-class passage under the name of Miss Allen. It is thought that she may have changed her plans after they had been discovered, though it is possible that she will join the vessel at Cherbourg or Queenstown.

Friends of Miss Leneve say that she proposes to begin life anew under another name where she is not known in order to escape further notoriety.

Marriage Licenses to Virginians.

(Special to the Daily Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—Marriage licenses have been issued here to Kelsey W. Pendleton, of Mount Pleasant, Va., and Grace Embrey, of Fredericksburg, Va.; Clarence T. Williams and Miriam B. Allen, of Richmond, Va., and Everett Brown and Nora Johnson, of Stafford county, Va.

OFFICIALS ARE OUSTED

Postal Superintendent and Clerks Ordered Removed.

IRREGULARITIES FOUND

Investigation by the Department Reveals Loss of Many Thousands of Dollars by Manipulating Weights of Newspapers at Atlanta.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—Postmaster General Hitchcock today ordered the removal from the postoffice service of Edward F. Hiodgett, superintendent of stations, and of James F. Norton and S. S. F. Giles, clerks, all in the Atlanta postoffice, as the result of gross irregularities in the weighing of newspaper mails.

The order followed an investigation of the Atlanta office into irregularities which the postoffice department declares covered a series of years and resulted in the loss of many thousands of dollars to the department. The department announced in connection with this order that a general investigation of methods of weighing second class mail throughout the country is now being conducted by inspectors with the idea of determining and bringing to an end such irregularities as those disclosed at Atlanta.

Because of inefficiency in the discharge of his duties, the superintendent of the railway mail service at Atlanta, L. M. Terrell, who failed to take the precautionary measures required by the postal authorities to prevent certain of the irregularities, was transferred by the postmaster general's order from his position of responsibility to a minor place in the service.

The evidence obtained in the investigation at Atlanta has been submitted to the department of justice and that department will determine the question of prosecution.

CLEVELAND HOUSE BURNED.

Structure Formerly Occupied by Ex-President's Father is Destroyed.

(By Associated Press.)

NORFOLK, VA., Nov. 23.—Fire today partially destroyed in Portsmouth an old frame house formerly occupied by the father of Grover Cleveland who, before the ex-president's birth, was pastor of the Portsmouth Presbyterian church. It was one of the oldest houses in Portsmouth.

FLYS HIGHEST EVER IN HIS MONOPLANE

J. Armstrong Drexel Breaks all World's Records for Altitude at Philadelphia.

DESCENDS SO SWIFTLY HE BECOMES NAUSEATED

Aviator Sets New Mark for Man-Bird When He Reaches Height of 9,970 Feet and Ink in His Barograph Runs Out—Make Landing Twenty Miles Distance from Starting Point.

(By Associated Press.)

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Nov. 23.—J. Armstrong Drexel broke all aeroplane altitude records here today when he climbed above this city until his Blériot monoplane was unable to make further progress in the rarefied atmosphere. The ink in the needle of his barograph ran out at 9,970 feet which was accepted as a new world's record tonight by Clifford B. Harmon, chairman of the National Council Associated Aero Clubs of America, and King Duffy, secretary of that body. The instrument is the same one which Johnstone carried when he made the former record of 9,714 feet at Belmont Park October 31.

It was brought to this city to "av" under seal by Mr. Duffy in order that the record may be official.

Rises to Dizzy Height.

Mr. Drexel left the aviation field at Point Breeze in the extreme southern part of this city at 3:23. He landed at Oreland, about 20 miles north of the spot where he had started, at 4:46. In his climb he had traveled at least 36 miles to the northward when he started to descend, after trying for 15 minutes to force the machine higher, he glided down for a distance which he estimated tonight at about six miles. So swiftly did the monoplane descend that the aviator was nauseated. However, he reached an open field and brought his machine to the ground without injury. He at once notified the officials at the aviation field of his landing.

Clifford Harmon and Graham White at once left for Oreland in an automobile and brought the aviator and the barograph still under seal to this city.

Disappointed at Register.

Mr. Drexel announced tonight that he is going to fly the machine back to the aviation field tomorrow morning. He was greatly disappointed when he found that the barograph had failed to record an even 10,000 feet.

"The air was so light it was impossible to make the machine ascend another foot," he said. "The engine would not carry it any further and I was at the extreme altitude for more than 15 minutes, jumping the machine in an effort to secure a greater height."

Mr. Drexel said that while it was very cold, he did not suffer like he had done when he made his previous records of 6,750 feet at Lanark, Scotland, and 8,370 feet at Belmont Park, because he was more warmly clad.

In less than five minutes after Drexel began his flight the monoplane was only a speck in the heavy sky.

Crowd at Fever Pitch.

Drexel made circle after circle until it almost made one dizzy to watch the fast disappearing craft. When the monoplane disappeared from view on the northern horizon, the curiosity of the crowd was at fever pitch and for more than an hour the one topic was Drexel. Finally, when word reached the track that the daring aviator had landed safely at Oreland, 20 miles to the north, a mighty shout went from the anxious crowd and later when it was announced that a new world's altitude record had probably been made the cheering was renewed with more vigor.

CRUSHED BY FALLING TREE.

Highland Springs Citizen Meets Death by Felled Timber.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 23.—The funeral of Benjamin Welsh, of Highland Springs, who was instantly killed by a falling tree while working near his home last Monday, was held from Highland Springs Methodist church this afternoon. The services were conducted by Rev. H. P. Balderson, pastor.

Mr. Welsh and his sons were in the woods felling trees last Monday when the fatal accident happened. His sons were cutting a tree and Mr. Welsh was standing near with a horse. When the tree fell Mr. Welsh either did not see it or expected it to fall in the opposite direction and was crushed to death under it.

In the meantime the sons were not aware of the awful fate which had overtaken their father, and it was not until they had cut a section off the tree that they missed him and began to search for him. They discovered him pinned under the tree.